

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD,

AND PHILANTHROPIST.

VOL. IX. NO. 57

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1844.

[WHOLE NO. 421.]

CINCINNATI MORNING HERALD:

Published daily, by

Camuel Bailey, Jr.

AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE WEEKLY HERALD,

AND PHILANTHROPIST,

Is published every Wednesday morning,

at Cincinnati.

At One Dollar a year, always payable in advance.

Or Two Dollars, payable within the year.

Office—Main Street, East Side, Fifth Door

Above Third, up Stairs.

ADVERTISING IN DAILY PAPERS.

One square, 12 lines or less, once,

each additional insertion,

one month without alteration,

two,

three,

Longer advertisements in the same proportion.

One square, 6 months without alteration,

each additional square for 6 months,

Each additional square, 12 months,

Two squares, 6 months, renewable at pleasure,

Each additional square, 6 months,

WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.

One square, 3 insertions, 12 lines or less,

each additional insertion,

For no advertisement to be considered by the month

or for unless specified on the manuscript, or previously

agreed upon between the parties.

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Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay.

Mr. Webster in his Philadelphia speech,

recently said:

"I do say that the annexation of Texas would

lead to the extension of the duration of African

slavery on this continent. I have long held

that opinion, and would not now suppress it,

for any consideration on earth. And because it

will increase the number of slaves, and extend

the duration of their bondage—because it does

all this, I oppose it with qualification, and with

out qualification—this time and all times—

now and forever."

Henry Clay says:

"The subject of slavery ought not to affect the

question one way or the other."

And again:

"It would be ruinous to refuse a permanent

acquisition which would exist as long as the

globe itself, on account of a temporary institu-

tion."

We apprehend that Daniel Webster will

not be a member of Mr. Clay's Cabinet; and if

ever he should be, he would be a disgrace to the

country, he cannot expect a State, South of Mason

and Dixon's line.

Forgery.

Forgery is the order of the day. Both parties

appear to be guilty. Lately the Courier and

Enquirer of New York published a letter from

Wm. Ford, seriously threatening the Whigs at

their next meeting. Ford comes out forthwith

in the Liberator, and denounces the whole let-

ter as a vile and infamous forgery, "word for

word, letter for letter, comma for comma."

What think honest men of such parties?

An Ancient Newspaper.

Our friend, Mr. Cist, showed us yesterday

a venerable paper, about eight feet high, the

name of the Liberator, printed by Ben. Franklin,

in Philadelphia, in 1744, just a century ago.

The name of the subscribers, "Michael Fisher,"

was endorsed on it, in his own handwriting,

we presume. It contained no editorial—about

two or three columns of foreign news—no do-

ing intelligence—several advertisements of

runaway servants—some, of negro boys to be

sold, with directions to apply to the printer—

one about Bateman's drop—and one of a ship

about to sail. Really Philadelphia has grown

since then, somewhat in size, if not in man-

ners.

By the way, as Mr. Cist is a seeker after

antiquities, he will be gratified to learn that

Bishop Purcell has in his possession, an old

newspaper printed at Boston, in 1724—the

first, we believe, in the United States.

Animal Magnetism.

We have lately seen in the New York pa-

pers, notices of wonderful experiments per-

formed in Animal Magnetism. Spectation on

this subject appears to be giving way. In this

city, M. de Bonnevill is going on with his pri-

vate classes, composed of very intelligent gen-

tleman, who are deeply interested in the sub-

ject; and, although we are among those who

have arrived at no settled conclusions in re-

lation to this matter, we cannot but be interest-

ed in its progress, and in the results of the

experiments.

A Conversion.

The Chronicle and Atlas crowd over the con-

version of Dr. Cartwright of Mississippi to the

Whig faith. We wish them joy of their con-

vert. A year or two since he published a series

of elaborate essays to prove that the negro was

not a man, and was ordained by the Almighty

to be a slave. Let us be thankful for his con-

version to the "true Liberty party."

A Debate Expected.

Cassius M. Clay having intimated his inten-

tion to discuss in Syracuse, the question wheth-

er Henry Clay is not better entitled to the title

of Abolitionist than James G. Birney, Gerrit

Smith has announced his willingness to debate

the matter. He says in a card, "I wait for Mr.

The Roarback Forgery.

The Roarback forgery has been traced to the

Itasca Chronicle, in which it appeared as a

communication, signed, "An Abolitionist."

The Chronicle has since stated that it was

brought to its office by a young man named

McKinney, of Itasca, who, it says, is a gentle-

man of unquestionable veracity.

Mr. McKinney makes the following affidavit:

"This is to certify that on or about the 19th

day of August, 1844, Wm. Linn, Esq. called on

me with a letter purporting to be an extract

from Roarback's Tour through the western and

southern States, requesting me to copy the

same and hand it over to the editor of the

Chronicle for publication, stating as a reason for

this request, that there was a local printer in

that office who was acquainted with the copy

and would copy it for me, and that he would

be the best person to do so, and that he would

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frankness, upon the verdict, "No opinion directly

contrary to that of the four judges of the Court

of Queen's Bench in Ireland, who pronounced

these counts to be untrue, and upon whom, ac-

cordingly, as upon the other, they gave their

decision against the traversers. Mr. Justice

Baron Parke, Mr. Justice Colman were for the

reversal of the sentence in the court below,

on the ground that there were some bad counts

in the indictment; that the defendants had

been found guilty upon each and as the judg-

ment was general, and the question of punish-

ment a matter in the discretion of the judges,

it was to be presumed that a part, at least,

of the punishment must have been awarded upon

the bad counts, and that it was impossible

to ascertain how much had been, as the whole

might have been so awarded, the defendants

might in fact have been punished for that which

was in law, no offense.

After their lordships had severally delivered

their opinions, the further consideration of the

case was adjourned to Wednesday.

On Wednesday the House of Lords record-

ed, that when, after the decision of the case

of "Daniel Gray, a man in error," in which

the judgment of the inferior court was

reversed, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to de-

liver his opinion, he was interrupted by Mr. Jus-

ice Colclough, who, from the bench, said, "I

am sorry to hear that your lordship was in-

Having referred to these matters before, we thought it right to let our readers know the truth in relation to them.

A German at Burlington, Iowa, was recently beaten to death, by a man named Hight, a citizen of that place.

states that the lower boiler in the Iron Works of Messrs. Lorentz, Sterling & Co., on the other side of the Monongahela, burst about 12½ o'clock, dangerously wounding three of the workmen, and scattering destruction on every side. It is stated that there was not water enough in the boiler at the time.

appeared to be so intricate. How the Dutch could read it, was incomprehensible. My Nottingham *quid nunc* was one of the number, and it appears that, at times, for above four and thirty years, he had bestowed on it his anxious attention. I told him the story, and he left me, vowing that, as I had deceived him once, he never would believe a newspaper again.

A man named Royal Wood was drowned last Saturday week, in the East river, N. York.

Some of our Whig neighbors seem half disposed to become Native Americans. Better not rash. Suppose of the twelve hundred persons naturalized, three-fourths had voted with us, would not foreigners then have been very sensible, agreeable people? Prejudice and passion are unsafe guides.

Taxes by millions on free labor, for the benefit, not of slave laborers, but of slaveholders.
Appropriations of tens of millions by Congress for Indian wars, in defence of unconstitutional slavery.
Degradation of free labor, destruction of personal rights, and disgrace in the eyes of the world.

on August 28th, in which he confirms the report of his robbery. He also states, for the information of Mexican claimants, that the installment of \$300,000 now due from that government, will be paid within ten days from the date of his letter. This is news no doubt gratifying to many a claimant on the long-delayed dues from that government.—*Ohio Statesman.*



Wednesday, October 16, 1844.

Absence.

Tomorrow we shall leave for the East, and shall be absent about four weeks.

New Subscribers, Arrivals.
As this is the last time for several weeks, we shall have an opportunity to bore our readers, we would just bring to their minds again, the necessity of paying up their arrears. Our expenses are very heavy; and so long as they suffer their arrears to remain unpaid, they are charged at the rate of two dollars a year. Will they remember this?

And in relation to new subscribers, we do hope the zeal of our friends will not die away. We cannot keep up on the one dollar plan, unless with a large subscription. Last week, we received only 40 subscribers. This was a falling off. Give us, then, another lift, and send us up to ten thousand. Why not? Tax, AND YOU CAN DO IT.

Election Returns.

We give the returns of the Liberty vote so far as received. We must again ask our friends to transmit us the returns immediately.

Indiana Electoral Ticket.

If there be any error in the Indiana Electoral Ticket, we hope our friends will inform us immediately.

(S) SAMUEL BROOKS will please write to Oberlin, where a letter will reach him on the 25th inst.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 11, 10 P. M.
Dear Sir—I make up a corrected list from the Counties heretofore reported, and add counties heard from to day. (We regret to be obliged to omit the tables.) The list comprises 30 counties; 22 counties remain to be heard from. They are all largely Democratic except two. Markle's majority is now about 7000. The counties to be heard from are Van Buren a majority of 8015 in 1840. Shunk is running a larger majority, you will perceive, out of Philadelphia, than Van Buren; so that his chances for an Election by 2000 majority are good. The astonishing change in Philadelphia, knocked the noise out of all the calculations made here. For Congress the Democrats have carried 12, the Whigs 9, and the Native Americans 3. The Democrats gain two in Burlington's and Reed's Districts, and lose one in Philadelphia county, (Jugessell).

For the House, the Whigs have elected 45, the Democrats 46, and the Natives 3.
The Senate will stand, Democrats 32, Whigs 10, Natives 1. On joint ballot, Democrats 68, Whigs 55, Natives 10. Democratic majority over both, 3. This secures a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of the Whig Senator, Mr. Cass. I have compiled these tables with great care. I have had access to the ships and letters of the assistant post-master, and I think you may rely on the reports given.

The vote for Lemoyne in this county, is 380 for our county ticket 250.

Yours, in haste,

R. ERETT.

OHIO ELECTION, 1844.

Vote for Governor compared with 1843.

	1843.	1844.
Adams	1991	1250
Allen	1519	1258
Amesbury	525	508
Allen	609	893
Butler	1890	1981
Brown	1890	1981
Belmont	1890	1981
Champaign	1890	1981
Cincinnati	1890	1981
Clermont	1890	1981
Clark	1890	1981
Clinton	1890	1981
Crawford	1890	1981
Cuyahoga	1890	1981
Columbiana	1890	1981
Carroll	1890	1981
Delaware	1890	1981
Duane	1890	1981
Franklin	1890	1981
Fayette	1890	1981
Geauga	1890	1981
Greene	1890	1981
Hamilton	1890	1981
Hancock	1890	1981
Harrison	1890	1981
Henry	1890	1981
Hocking	1890	1981
Holmes	1890	1981
Huron	1890	1981
Jefferson	1890	1981
Johnson	1890	1981
Lawrence	1890	1981
Licking	1890	1981
Lorain	1890	1981
Lucas	1890	1981
Madison	1890	1981
Marion	1890	1981
Meigs	1890	1981
Monroe	1890	1981
Muskingum	1890	1981
Noble	1890	1981
Portage	1890	1981
Perry	1890	1981
Pickaway	1890	1981
Pike	1890	1981
Putnam	1890	1981
Richmond	1890	1981
Shelby	1890	1981
Shannon	1890	1981
Summit	1890	1981
Tuscarawas	1890	1981
Van Wert	1890	1981
Warren	1890	1981
Washington	1890	1981
Wayne	1890	1981
Total	125018	125011

The news from New Jersey is, that Stratton, the Whig candidate for Governor has carried the State, by 1452 majority.

Party Influence on Public Morals.

No reasonable man will deny that the influence of parties on public morals, has been a very important one in this country. In our remarks yesterday, we showed one way in which this influence had been exerted. In this country, politics exert almost as much power over the public mind, as religion itself. The political, has more influence than the religious press, as sect. Now suppose the dominant element in our politics should be vicious in itself, and in its operation—that the mode of conducting them should be condemned alike by reason and religion—that the chief candidates of parties should be notoriously deficient in moral principle, or habitually guilty of any signal immorality—what must be the influence upon the religious and moral character of the nation? Will not the power of the Pulpit and the Church be to a great extent paralyzed? Will not the morality of the people be before the wickedness of Party?

In countries, where the masses of the People are excluded from all political power, politics may be as corrupt as among us, but their influence is circumscribed. Their malign power is expended chiefly on the moral character of the privileged class to whom they are consigned. Does any one doubt that the Machiavelian policy of some of the courts of Europe, originating

in a want of moral principle, must react most fearfully upon the characters of those involved in it?

In this country, all the people are politicians. Politics is the business of the whole mass. If compromise of principle, and duplicity of management be their characteristics, the character of the nation will reflect these, as exactly, as face answers to face in a glass. Hence a direct antagonism is established between Christianity and party-politics. The churches and parties are necessarily arrayed in opposition to each other, and either the latter must be reformed, or the former corrupted.

We put the question solemnly to every reflecting man—which of these alternatives has come to pass in this nation? Have parties been reformed? Have not the churches been corrupted? Do they not sanction conduct in their members, acting as political men, which they would condemn as immoral, acting in their capacity as church members? Have not the benevolent maxims of party-politics, and its groveling spirit, been carried into our ecclesiastical organizations, lowering their principles, and corrupting their policy. Are not the ecclesiastical most of our churches as compromising, time-serving, and two-faced, as our politics?

We have merely hinted at another way in which party-politics vitiate our national character, and counteract all the influences of church-organization. It is, by nominating candidates for the most honorable offices, men guilty of flagrant immoralities.

The first effort of their supporters is, to gloss over their immoralities; and this naturally leads to dissimulation and positive deception.

The next step is, to excuse such immoralities, on the ground of local customs, a bad state of public sentiment, or the general good character of the public services of the candidates. Inevitably this habit of apologizing for gross immoralities, blunts the keenness of the moral vision, paralyzes the conscience, lowers the tone of moral sentiment. A sound morality dictates that vice should be stripped of its seductive apparel, and turned out in its naked deformity to the loathing of mankind. Party-politics dresses it in the robes of virtue, and forbids the public to question its true character.

Again: we are all politicians in this country—children and men. The sons see their parents, and the fathers see their children, as candidates, who are duellists or slaveholders—that is, upon men who place the code of honor, so called, above the command of God, and habitually trample under foot all the rights of their fellow-men, and naturally conclude that duelling and slaveholding are, after all, but venial offences, characteristic indeed of high spirit and chivalry. Will they be likely under such influences, to grow up republicans, practical Christians? Can it be expected that with such examples before them, they will become imbued with a reverence for Human Rights, or Human Law, to say nothing of the Law of the Creator?

We speak to reasonable men: judge ye. Is it not time to put an end to this antagonism between our professions and practices—between our politics and religion? Is it not high time, to conform the principles and policy of our parties to Christianity?

We have before us a painful illustration of the evils resulting from the selection of immoral candidates. To the objection that Mr. Clay is a duellist, Mr. Giddings, in his letter which has been used with so much effect, says, he "has been educated in a community where duelling is practised," and he "has adopted a code of morals which we regard as wrong, but which he has been compelled to adopt, by force of the public sentiment where he lives!" Again:—"Our Pilgrims discarded that bloody code. Not so with our Southern brethren; they are the descendants of the cavaliers, and have continued to cherish the hold cavalry of their progenitors. Mr. Clay has been educated in the doctrine of his fathers, and is surrounded with the same influences which they were bred!"

Conceding all this, the question is, shall we accommodate ourselves to their standard of morality, which we know to be false, or adhere to our own, which we believe to be true? The reasoning of Mr. Giddings would justify us in following for an officer of trust, a high-minded bandit, who had always been faithful to his fellows on the ground that he had been educated a bandit, and was therefore not so culpable as any of us would be, if with our notions, we should undertake his business!

An Awful Case of Amalgamation.
Liberty men! If you have tears to shed, get ready. Liberty men and Democrats are being amalgamated. A monstrous coalition has been set on foot in Michigan, away off in Saginaw. James G. Birney, our Presidential candidate, has been nominated by the "Loosefoot party" as a candidate for the Legislature in Michigan! O, horrible! The Whig parties are shocked. All over the land, the story is traveling on the wings of the wind—"James G. Birney is a Loosefoot!"—"he is a nominee of the Loosefoot party!"—"the marriage between these two destructive parties is consummated."

There is a considerable "Roorbach" in this stuff. Just see how plain a tale this matter to rest. We copy the following from the New York Tribune.

LETTER FROM JAMES G. BIRNEY.

New York, Oct. 8, 1844.

Your paper of this morning contains a statement which I wish to correct. It is, that, on my passage from Detroit to Buffalo, I did not hesitate to avow my preference for Mr. Polk and for the Loosefoot party generally.

On the occasion referred to, I gave no opinion on the general policy of the Democratic party; nor did I speak of any preference that I had, as between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk; but I spoke of such, as I always have done, as utterly objectionable. In remarking on the danger of Annexation, I expressed the opinion that I now repeat—that I had but little fear of it, should Mr. Polk be elected; but a good deal should Mr. Polk be incompetent to lead him. I considered Mr. Clay as the aristocrat, as well as the boldest, party tactician we have; whilst Mr. Polk had shown no extraordinary skill and had comparatively little experience in party management.

If I have been nominated for the Legislature of Michigan, by the Democrats of the county in which I reside, it has been since I left home. My relation to the Liberty party and my uncompromising opposition to both the other parties is as well understood there as elsewhere. If then, I have been nominated by any portion of my countrymen, it has been neither as a Democrat nor as a Whig. But as I have received no official or authoritative notification of such nomination, it would be premature in me now to make any further notice of it.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

FOR sale by

W. H. MURSEY,

181 Main bet 4th and 5th sts.

Oct 10

Review.
The Works of ROBERT LEIGHTON, D. D. Archdeacon of Exeter, &c. &c. which is published a life of the Author, by John Norman Pearson, M. A. Trinity College, Cambridge. With a table of the Texts of Scripture, and an index of the subjects, compiled expressly for this edition. New York: Published by J. C. Ricker. For sale by W. H. Morse & Co., Cincinnati.

Mr. Ricker deserves a great deal of credit for this full edition of Leighton's Works. It is the only copy which contains the entire literary remains of this distinguished author. It would be out of place for us in a newspaper to attempt to give any thing like a review of the productions of such a man as Archbishop Leighton. It may be recollected by some of our readers, that he lived during the troublous times of Charles the Second, at a period when as it happily said, his writings served to gild the gloom they could not dispel. He was the son of a violent Presbyterian, but he did not inherit the temper or opinion of his father. As it regards tolerance, charity, and a truly Christian spirit, he was far in advance of his age. He attached little importance to the substance of Christianity. He was a moderate Presbyterian in the beginning of his career, but soon became an advocate of episcopacy, although a very mild and moderate one. His piety, talents and moderate views secured his elevation to the dignity of an Archbishop, in which position, it was thought, he could exert a salutary influence in healing the divisions of the Scottish church; & rescuing the Presbyterians to the establishment of an episcopacy. He did all that could be done, honorably, to effect these purposes, but failing, and becoming impressed with the conviction that the evils were beyond remedy, he resigned his office, and retired to the solitude so congenial to his natural tastes and his humility.

His biography has recorded many incidents in his life, indicative of the singular spirituality and self-denial of the man.

He was peculiarly indignant to corporal indulgence. His nephew feared he injured his health by too much abstinence, but his maxim was, that "little eating, and little speaking do no one any harm."

When his sister once asked him to eat of a particular dish, as being very good, he declined it, saying, "What is it good for but to please a wanton taste? One thing forebore is better than twenty things taken."

Every thing beyond the mere necessities of life, he termed the overflowings of a full cup, which ought not to run to waste, but descend into the poor man's pail.

He compared a man's station in life to imprisonment, and remarked, that, "although it is becoming to keep the place of our confinement clean and neat, it were ill done to build upon it."

All he received, save the bare necessaries necessary to his own support, was distributed to the poor. He once had a Catholic servant, who made it a point to abstain from flesh on the fast days of the calendar. The archbishop commented on the vanity of this, but requested his sister to induce the poor man in such a suit as suited his piety, lest the endeavor to dissuade him from the practice might drive him to preparation. "For to this," he added, "many poor creatures are impelled, not so much from a corrupt inclination, as for want of a hand-some shirt."

Leighton's whole life was a protest against Persecution. His sister once asked him, at the request of a friend, what he thought was the mark of the Beast, adding at the same time, "I told the inquirer that he would certainly answer you could not tell." "Truly you said well," replied Leighton, "but if I might say what it was, it would be something with a pair of horns, that pusheth its neighbor, and hath been so much seen and practised in church and state."

"I prefer," he has been heard to say, "an erroneous honest man before the most orthodox knave in the world; and I would rather convince a man that he has a soul to save, and induce him to live up to that belief, than bring him over to my belief in whatsoever else beside."

He one day visited a leading Presbyterian minister, to discuss with him the question of non-conformity. He found him discoursing on the duty of a holy life, and immediately fell in with the train of conversation, and came away without having attempted to change it. His friends remonstrated with him for his oversight. "Nay," he replied, "the good man and I were in the main agreed; and for the points in which we differ, they are mostly unimportant."

A friend called to see him one day, and found he had gone to visit a sick Presbyterian minister, on a horse which he had borrowed from a Catholic priest.

This good man died in his 73rd year, from an attack of pleurisy. He was a simple, and if we were to choose a place to bury him, it would be in an inn. This singular was gratified; he breathed his last in Bell Inn, Greenwich Lane. He had been living during the last years of his life, on arrears due from his diocese in Scotland. The last remittance he had left was made about six weeks before his death, so that, in Bishop Burnet's language, "his provision and journey failed both at once."

The life of such a man must give additional interest to his works. These consist of his celebrated Commentary on the First Epistle of Peter; Meditations, critical and practical; Fragment on Psalm vii; Expository Lectures; Lectures on the Gospel of Matthew; Sermons; Theological Lectures, &c. &c.

No serious man, if able, will fail to possess himself of a copy of the works of Archbishop Leighton.

Tickets.
We cannot impress upon our friends every where too strongly, the necessity of having their electoral tickets printed in time, and distributed throughout their respective counties. The Central Committee in each county should see that a ticket be placed in the hand of every friend of our cause.

MARRIED—On Monday morning, 7th inst., by Rev. Samuel R. Wilson, Mr. Jesse HALEY to Miss ANN W. RAY, of Indianapolis, Ind.

DIED, Tuesday morning, Oct. 8th, ANNA M. wife of Abel Shawk.

On the 1st of October, at Sinking Spring, Highland county, O., five WICKERMAN, consort of Jacob Wickerman.

On the night of the 13th inst. ELIZABETH MARGARET, youngest daughter of William G. and Mary F. Hodgson.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, ON MAIN ST. BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A. L. ROSS & L. P. FRIZER have taken this place, to accommodate travellers and boarders, on reasonable terms.

St. R. Indianapolis Stage Office is kept at this house.

Also, The Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office kept at the Franklin House.

Passengers wishing to go East or West, will find it to their interest to call at this House.

Oct 11 - 2nd ed.

A. L. ROSS & CO.

Hamilton County—Official.

	1843.	1844.
Adams	1991	1250
Allen	1519	1258
Amesbury	525	508
Allen	609	893
Butler	1890	1981
Brown	1890	1981
Belmont	1890	1981
Champaign	1890	1981
Cincinnati	1890	1981
Clermont	1890	1981
Clark	1890	1981
Clinton	1890	1981
Crawford	1890	1981
Cuyahoga	1890	1981
Columbiana	1890	1981
Carroll	1890	1981
Delaware	1890	1981
Duane	1890	1981
Franklin	1890	1981
Fayette	1890	1981
Geauga	1890	1981
Greene	1890	1981
Hamilton	1890	1981
Hancock	1890	1981
Harrison	1890	1981
Henry	1890	1981
Hocking	1890	1981
Holmes	1890	1981
Huron	1890	1981
Jefferson	1890	1981
Johnson	1890	1981
Lawrence	1890	1981
Licking	1890	1981
Lorain	1890	1981
Lucas	1890	1981
Madison	1890	1981
Marion	1890	1981
Meigs	1890	1981
Monroe	1890	1981
Muskingum	1890	1981
Noble	1890	1981
Portage	1890	1981
Perry	1890	1981
Pickaway	1890	1981
Pike	1890	1981
Putnam	1890	1981
Richmond	1890	1981
Shelby	1890	1981
Shannon	1890	1981
Summit	1890	1981
Tuscarawas	1890	1981
Van Wert	1890	1981
Warren	1890	1981
Washington	1890	1981
Wayne	1890	1981
Total	125018	125011

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

V. HORTON, having returned the Watch and Clock Repairing business, can be found on the West side of Main, 3 doors below Fourth, where he will be happy to wait upon his old friends and the public generally. He flatters himself that 30 years experience in his business, nearly half of which has been spent in this city, warrants him in looking for a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be repaired on the lowest terms, and warranted.

INDIGO AND Madder.

AT EASTERN PRICES.

15 cases prime Dutch Madder; 10 cases do. Manila Indigo; 10 cases do. Caracca do. For sale in quantities to suit, at Eastern prices, freight and exchange added. GEO. H. BATES & CO. corner of Main and Front sts.

Country Merchants & Blacksmiths.

JUNIATA AND PORTSMOUTH IRON AND NAILS.

MORRELL & CHAPMAN;

Wholesale Dealers in Iron and Nails, English and American.

Steele, Anvils, Scales, and Irons, on hand, and manufacturers to order, Gentlemen's Wares, and all kinds of Iron and Steel.

Commission & Forwarding Merchants.

No. 41 Broadway, second door below Lower Market, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN H. DETER, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, No. 41, West Third Street, near Walnut.

He leaves to inform the public, that he has now on hand, and manufactures to order, Gentlemen's Wares, and all kinds of Iron and Steel.

He flatters himself that 30 years experience in his business, nearly half of which has been spent in this city, warrants him in looking for a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be repaired on the lowest terms, and warranted.

W. H. MURSEY,

181 Main bet 4th and 5th sts.

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BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

	1843.	1844.
Adams	1991	1250
Allen	1519	1258
Amesbury	525	508

